

Amendments to the Specification:

Kindly amend the specification as follows:

Please delete paragraph 1 on page 1 with the following new paragraph:

--This application is a continuation of USSN 09/732,235, filed on December 7, 2000, which is a continuation of U.S. Patent Application No. 08/958,595, filed October 29, 1997, which is a divisional of U.S. Patent Application No. 08/463,297, filed June 5, 1995, (now U.S. Patent No. 5,811,050) which is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Patent Application No. 08/254,250, filed June 6, 1994, the complete disclosures of which are incorporated herein by reference. --

On page 8, kindly add the following paragraphs after paragraph 7.

--Figure 8 is a graph of relative coating thickness as a function of vapor stream incident angle; and

Figure 9 is a comparison of work range injection molded vs. thermoformed parts distance from part to vapor source. --

On page 17, kind delete the first paragraph and insert the following new paragraph:

--The relative ease of vacuum coating any part is related to its shape or configuration, is position relative to the vapor source (vapor flux) and its distance from the source. Figure 8 shows that maximum coating thickness is obtained at a centerline to the substrate. As the angle of incidence increases, the thickness decreases rapidly dropping to less than fifty percent at a forty-five degree angle. At more than a forty-five degree angle, the coating density and adhesion are also very poor. --

Kindly delete Graph A on page 17 replace it with Figure 8.

On page 20, kindly delete paragraphs 1 and 2 and insert the following new paragraphs:

--The most commonly used thermoformed materials such as high-impact polystyrene, polypropylene, ABS, polyvinyl chloride, and PETG have much lower thermal properties. A minimum wall thickness of .012 to .015 inches is required and working distances of from 15 inches to 18 inches should be maintained. In the cases of polypropylene and PVC at wall-thicknesses of .015 inch, it is also advisable to reduce the power setting to the evaporant source by twenty-five percent and increase the time cycle by twenty-five percent to prevent warpage (primarily due to "hot spots" in the vapor flux). Figure 9 shows relative coating thickness as a function of vapor source-to-part distance comparing injection molded parts to various thermoforms.

It should be understood that thin-walled thermoforms from polymeric sheet of thicknesses from .006 inches to .100 inches are contemplated by this invention to be metal coated and used for EMI shielding, as are thick-walled thermoforms having wall thickness in excess of .100 inches.--